Democratic Union State Ticket

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, JAMES S. ATHON. Of Marion County. FOR AUDITOR OF STATE, JOSEPH RISTINE. Of Fountain County. MATTHEW L. BRETT. Of Daviess County. FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL, OSCAR B. HORD. Of Decatur County.

FOR SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION MILTON B. HOPKINS, Of Clinton County.

Two Facts. The Cincinnati Commercial says that "two facts demand the utmost celerity in our military opertions-the enormous cost of the war, and the coming heated terms in the Southern climate. It will not do for the war to drag through the

summer. The decisive work must be done quickly." Abolitionism Aiding the Rebellion. A very intelligent military officer, who has been in the service in Western Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, and who has taken pains to advise himself as to the sentiment of the people in those sections of the country, expressed to us his convictions that abolition legislation in the present session of Congress had done and was doing more efficient work in fostering disunion ism in the South, to widen the breach between the two sections, than all the efforts of the secession leaders and the rebel armies. The unceasing agitation of the negro question in Congress for party purposes, colminating as it has in the passage of the bill for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia by the Senate and Mr. Lincoln's resolution favoring general emancipation, is weakening not only but is destroying the confidence of the Union men of the the declarations and pledges of Congress that the war was to prosecuted alone for the restoration of the Union, without interference with or intention to impair the constitutional rights and institutions of the States. No practical good can be accomplished in the present state of public sentiment by the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It will not give freedom to a slave, except the infirm and worthless, and they will be come a charge upon the government for their support if emancipated. And this is but the initiatory measure among the series which will be adopted by the present dominant party for the freeing of negroes and thus strengthening rebellion. The people of the Northern States do not want a horde of free negroes thrown upon them, neither are they willing to be taxed to "ransom" the worthless portion of that population. The true policy of the Government is to let the negro alone, to cease the agitation of the slavery question, and prosecute the war for

down Abolitionism. If the people of the South

can be assured that non-intervention with slavery

settled policy of the Government, secessionism

will disappear like the dew before the morning

Congrers, we may overrun the South by our

armies, but we shall only cast down a hostile peo

ple ready to turn upon us whenever the oppor-

tunity offers, and the attempt to keep them in

subjection will probably result in national bank-

ruptey. Abolitionism developed secession; Abo-

litionism is now aiding rebellion, and we can not

cause of our national troubles is deprived of its

The Alleged Conspiracy in Michigan.

place in Congress, in the existence of a conspira-

ev against the Government in Michigan, it will

be seen that Mr. Chapdler stated that "to his cer-

tain knowledge the Knights of the Golden Circle

did succeed in getting a large number of the worst

traftors in the United States into the Federal ar-

my, and they are there now." A large number

of the worst traitors in the United States; not one.

or two, or twenty, but a large number, and Mr.

Chandler knows who they are, and yet he allows

them to remain where they can blight the coun-

sels of the brave. Why has he not denounced

them long since? Why has he not exposed them

to the infamy they so richly deserve? He has

the sertain knowledge of their treason, he knows

that they are plotting the ruin of the country. It

is within his power to bring them to punishment.

and yet it is by mere accident that the fact is

brought to light that he has this knowledge, and

still allows those foes of the country to plot their

country against the danger. If he allows a trait-

or to remain, knowing him to be such, without

We think this speech of Senator Chandler re-

quires the Senate to raise a committee at once

to thoroughly examine this whole subject. If

there is a conspiracy against the Government in

Michigan, let us know it. Let it be ferreted out

and exposed, and let the leaders be brought to

the most condign punishment. If there is such

the influence? Upon whom was it exerted? Who

are the men thus foisted upon the Government?

and yet this is the first time he has intimated

that he had any knowledge upon the subject.

We insist it is time this matter was investigated.

These charges are constantly made against Dem-

accusers the evidence, or investigation and trial.

The courts, the prosecuting officers, the Fede-

ral and State governments, and both houses of

Congress are in the hands of the Republicans.

Why don't they prosecute? Why don't they ar

it. Again we challenge them to prove their

Mr. Chandler is a Senator; he is a prominent

the war," quite appropriately termed the "smell-

solution for this inexcusable conduct. Charity

might plead that he was drunk when he made

that speech, and was, therefore, talking at ran-

that if he knew what he says he has known for

so long a time he would have kept silent until

now. Again, we challenge them to the investi-

The foregoing comments upon the charge from

high sources that treasonable secret associations

exist in Michigan will apply with equal force to

Indiana. The Republican central organ in this

State has over and over asserted that similar as-

sociations existed in this State, and this informa-

tion it professed to give of its own knowledge

It even goes so far as to state that the names of

the conspirators are known. The object of the

Journal and the Republican leaders making these

charges is to create the impression that Democrats

have gotten up treasonable secret leagues. The

demand has been made time and time again for

the evidence of the existence of these associa-

denouncing him, he is an accomplice, an acces

sory after the fact.

political purposes.

charges.

In the debate which we published, which took

From the Detroit Free Press

power to do further mischief.

following information in reference to the conthe restoration of the Union and the dition and situation of the rebel army near Corsuppression of the rebellion, without reference to its effect upon the servile race. In a word the best way to destroy secessionism is to put

World newspaper.

The whole nation is now awaiting, in almost breathless expectation, the inevitable conflict soon to take place at or near Corinth, in Mississippi. The thought of it is in all minds and by Congress in either State or Territory is the no power to excite men's attention.

to slander their neighbors and libel whole com-

find out that they will return to plague them.

The Case of Secretary Smith.

apostle of the "great cause of human freedom"

There will be a long row of coffins pretty soon.

SMITH in the Washington Star of last Thurs-

THE NEWSPAPER CHARGES AGAINST THE SEC-

the affairs of the Interior Department, that gen-

tleman has promptly demanded of the conductors

of that journal the name of his covert assailant,

and specifications of the latter's allegations He

indignantly scouts the accusation as being a

nonstrous fabrication, gotten up to compass some

sinister purpose, and evidently intends pursuing

the matter in order to make an example of those

who may be behind his irresponsible assailant, if,

as is probable, some such person be named in an-

The Rebel Army of the Southwest.

charges of official malfeasance.

sun. But if Abolition legislation prevails in and our trust, almost a religious trust, in the jus- in the parties engaged in the cause.

hope for peace and Union until this originating sand men, the flower and strength of the rebel fered comparatively little from disease.

treason, without taking one step to protect the he could devise. Add to all this that he has just the result of his system. as many and just at big pieces of artillery as he On the 20th of January, Captain Fuller took

these immease advantages, we have an army mortality have increased to an alarming extent, much inferior in numbers, without fortifications, and the negroes are rapidly becoming worthless and with no artillery to compare at all in magni- and unable or indisposed to work. A soldier's tude with the heavy siege guns of the enemy. ration is one pound and a quarter of beef or pork, a society, the lact should be known. Who exerted Therefore we have spoken of the odds on the eighteen ounces of bread, rice, beans, sugar, moenemy's side as great and fearful, and therefore lasses, soup, candles, pepper, vinegar, salt, &c., we have said that we are not without anxiety and in proportion, valued in the aggregate at forty All this Mr. Chandler "knows," and has known apprehension, deep and even painful anxiety and cents per day, or for five bundred and fifty-six for a long time, according to his own statement, apprehension, as to the result. Still our hopes men, women and children, \$222 40 per day for ate greater than our fears. Our confidence is in rations alone Capt. Lilley's rations may be valthe invincibility of the armies of the Union, nerved ued at forty-five cents per day, or perhaps less, in heart and strengthened in arm by the thought Now, in the first place, there is not a soldier in that by one grand blow they can cleave down the army that can or does eat his rations daily. ocrats, who can do nothing but demand of their the bloody monster of rebellion and give peace. No man can eat twelve hard biscuits a day, beand joy and prosperity to the greatest nation of sides his pound and a half of pork or beef, his po-They dare not give either, because they know it all the earth. is a fraud and a lie, concocted by themselves for

Washington Items.

correspondence of the press: ANTI ABOLITION SENTIMENT IN THE WEST.

rest and examine somebody? They dire not do A prominent gentleman, and a Republican office holder, who has just returned from Cincin nati and other Western points, reports a general development of an intense and Abolition sentimember of the "committee on the conduct of ment in all quarters of the West since the Wendell Phillips riot in Cincinnati. He says violent ing committee." Why has he not attended to denunciations of Phillips and all of his kind are these traitors before? There is but one possible heard among all classes, and that threats are made against many Abolition members of Congress that, if they show themselves before the people of the West, they will fare worse than dom. If not that, then, he must have deliber-Wendell Phillips did. This feeling, he reports, ately lied. He and his friends must take one or is based on the popular repugnance to "negro the other horn of this delimma, for no one who equality," towards which the Abolitionists are knows Mr. Chandler will for a moment believe

supposed to be tending, no white man being so

"hetter than a nigger." THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF

to manifest a little uneasiness at the inordinate furnished by Captain Lilley, which is much better haste with which the project of abolishing slavery than the negro has ever before enjoyed, and which in the District of Columbia has been pressed. It costs about eight or nine cents a day to each, the is evident that it w'll not produce the emancipa same number of men might be fed for \$2,250 per pation of a single negro, except such worthless day, saving the Government each and every day ones as the owners would be glad to get rid of; the comfortable sum of \$7,750-an item of conbut the simple agitation of the subject has al siderable magnitude. ready had a very deleterious influence upon the The Missionaries are having good success in free negro population, and instigated an insup- making themselves comfortable, according to the upon the attention of many who were at first car are mostly in Bezufort, quartered together in a ried away with the idea of abolishing slavery in large house, and engaged in the pursuit of abanthe Federal capital. It is rapidly becoming ap- doned furniture, with which they are filling up parent that the prosecution of this scheme will their mansion in regal affluence. They are quite not only make the city of Washington a rendez- successful in this line of business, and their cayour of the most worthless class of population, reer promises to be glorious. Rev. Mr. French

If the Journal man has such evidence and evidence of consciousness on the part of the Refails to communicate it, so that the guilty parties publicans that the power they now possess will may be published, he is thereby aiding and abet-

ting treason. He is no better than a receiver of The speech of Senator Wright on Tuesday stolen goods-in fact just as much worse as the afternoon produced a marked effect upon the Sencrime of treason is higher and more infamous ate and the audience present. The earnest and eloquent manner in which he enunciated the duty than that of larceny. But there is no such evi- of Congress to legislate solely with a view to dence. The charges that such associations exist put down the rebellion, without stopping for a in Indiana or elsewhere in the Western States moment to discuss matters of inferior importare manufactured out of whole cloth, to advance ance, made a deep impression. His statement that the excitement had culminated and would partisan and political purposes. The motive, subside, and his prophecy that by next year contoo, in making them is malicious-devilish, and servatism will rule the country, made the radicals no punishment can be too severe for the men | wince. who have hearts wicked and corrupt enough thus

Island Ten. A correspondent writing under date of the 2d inst. from Island Ten savs:

munities-for it is a gross libel upon any community to charge it with tolerating organized con-Our chronic duliness was relieved yesterday by spiracy against the government. The political a hope that something is about to happen. The profligates who invent those vile slanders will hope is based on preparations, visible and sup posed, and upon actual occurrences. We believe that we are on the eve of a fight, but we have be-/ / lieved the same thing so many times, without any definite result, that we have come to lose faith in We find the following intimations affecting the the future.

A bold exploit was achieved by our troops on integrity of the Cabinet officer from Indiana in Tuesday night. A party of soldiers from Col. our exchanges. The New York Sun of Friday Buford's command, about fifty in number, went down the river in vawl bonts, and entered the The World intimates that there is something upper bartery in the rebel fortifications, spiking wrong in the Department of the Interior, pre the guns and escaping without any loss. There sided over by the above official, and this intima. were four 64-pounders and two 128-pounders, the tion is partially confimed by the Commercial. It latter being the guns that have thrown all the is probably true. To those conversant with the shot that have reached us. The battery was antecedents of the Secretary, merchants in the guarded by a small detachment of rebel soldiers. iron trade particularly, and other branches gen- who fired on the boats and fied without any furerally, the appointment of Secretary Smith was ther resistance. The guns were spiked with a mystery, and they expected anything he took round files, and were probably rendered useless, in hand would speedily become one. A promi- as the operation of removing the spiking is a very nent Senator returned from Washington in Octo- difficult one and can not be performed at all withber last, boldly avowing that there was but one out the proper tools.

Thd fact that this battery, against which the truly honest man in the Administration, and that was President Lincoln. This was before Stan. whole's rength of our fleet was directed, was so little injured as to be in readiness for action, ar The Chicago Times remarks upon the same gues that we have done them as little damage as they have done us. We have had reports of our achievements in dismounting and silencing this "Grave and probably valid charges are urged battery, and, as it has been perfectly silent for a against the Secretary of the Interior," says the week or two, have had some reason to believe New York World "for improper speculations them. It appears, however, that we did them and other malfeasance in office." So another very little harm, and that our random bombardment of the last two weeks has been of so little has polluted his fingers. Carry out the dead.

consequence that they made no reply at all. Firing was quite brisk yesterday. The mor-Rumors of the above character have been tars opened with frequency, and the rebels made affoat for some weeks. For the honor of Indi | the most energetic reply that they have deigned to give during the siege. Their balls fell thick and ana, as well as his own, we hope Mr. SMITH will fast around the gunboats, but nobody was hurt. be able to vindicate himself from these grave It would be a great relief if somebody would condescend to become a sacrifice on the altar of Since the foregoing was written, we find the their country. This going to war for weeks at a time, and burning powder night and day, without

following in reference to the allegations against anybody being hit, is very dull business. Sickness is increasing greatly and is destined to become a serious matter with our army. The prevailing comolaint is diarrhea, brought on by RETARY OF THE INTERIOR.—The New York World sait diet, malaria and drinking river water. Everybody is coming down with it. The men suffer having reiterated its vague charges against the integrity of Secretary Smith's management of greatly and are fast filling the hospitals. The officers are equally exposed, and of the corps of newspaper correspondents here collected, not one has escaped the contagion in more or less severe form. The weakening effect of the malady can not be imagined. It is virulent in its attacks and makes quick work of the victim. A few days intinuance makes it chronic, and then typhoid fever sets in, and if life is saved it is only by months of suffering and weakness. It is eestined to prove the scourge of the Northern army. There are five thousand men from Gen. Grant's swer to his demand of the proprietors of the army in the Cairo and Mound City hospitals from this malady alone.

Gen. Pope is in motion, and we are in hopes to hear something decisive from him in a short time. The Louisville Journal of Friday contains the Active preparations are being made in the fleet, which argues important matters in hand, and if we can only receive the co-operation of the land forces, a battle will immediately occur. Wi.hout that, things must remain in statu quo.

> From the N. Y. Sun (Republican). The Port Hoyal Negroes.

The opportunity of testing the relative merits hearts, and speculations in regard to it are upon of free negro and slave labor now furnished on a all lips. Ordinary events and even the second- large scale at Port Royal and Beaufort was too rate victories of our arms seem to have little or tempting to be neglected by the advocates of the former system, and, as our readers have been For our own part, we anticipate a victory at advised, a number of male and female missiona-Corinth, a victory great enough to crush all sem- ries from New York and Boston proceeded at blance of life out of the rebellion, but it would once to the scene of of erations, and are now en not be honest to deny that we have apprehensions | gaged in developing their favorite theories. Sufas to the result. Most assuredly there are ficient time, perhaps, has not yet elapsed to progrounds for very grave apprehensions, and ours nounce as to the success or failure of the project, would be infinitely greater than they are but for but we have data to warrant the conclusion that our deep confidence in the skill of our Generals | the expedition is already imperiled in consequence and the glorious spirit of the armies they lead, of the excess of zeal over practical knowledge

tice of our country's cause and the justice of It must be confessed that the difficulties were weighty and numerous. The plantations were If our armies win this victory, they must win despoiled of produce and stock by the Commisit against great and fearful odds. All the ad- sary Department, in order to avert the greater vantages are against them. Beyond question evil of plundering by the negroes, and the imme their enemies much outnumber them. General diate consequence has been to render the contra-Gustavus W. Smith is said to have gone there bands dependent on the Quartermaster for their with sixty thousand men, the sinew of the rebel rations. This has been a losing operation to the army of the Potomae, and the last intelligence Government, and the inherent difficulties resultis that Gen. Price, strongly reinforced, has been ing from it have been aggravated by the ignorordered there with thirty five or forty thousand ance and incapacity of the persons having the men, the bulk of the rebel fighting material of matter in charge. The allowance to field hands, Arkansas, Missouri, and Texas. The rebel hosts when working, on the plantations South is one at Corinth, and in striking distance of it, are be- peck of corn (unground) and three pounds of lieved by the best informed to number now, or meat-either pork, beef or bacon-per week. to be certain to number within two or three days, The meat was not given to those not working. a hundred and seventy five or two hundred thou- The negroes were then fat and healthy, and suf-

When Capt. Lilley took charge of the contra Moreover this prodigious host is under the com- bands at Beaufort he allowed them the following mand of General Beauregard, reputed on all articles and in the quantity specified: Fifty pounds hands to be the greatest of all the chieftains of of beef or pork, five pounds of coffee, twenty the South, and he has the immediate aid and sup- pounds of rice, eight quarts of beans, three quarts port of at least nine other Generals, the most dis- of molasses, and Indian meal ad libitum to the inguished that he, in looking abroad throughout one hundred rations. Six children were entitled the whole Confederacy, could summon around to one ration. Rice and beans were issued alter him. And besides he has had an opportunity for nately. Under that system the negroes lived many weeks to fortify his position, naturally one better than ever before-had enough to eat, were of the strongest in the whole country, by throw | healthy and willing to work. Capt. Lilley had ing up breastworks, constructing casemates, dig- 556 negroes under his charge, and during the two ging trenches and adopting every other means of months he controlled them but five died, four of defense, which, in the exercise of his a most un- whom were children, and the fifth an old man rivalled science and tact as a military engineer, who had passed his eighty-first year. This was

desired, planting them by hundreds in positions charge of the contrabands, and began to issue for raking with terrible effect every approach. full soldiers' rations to each and every one, count-To encounter this mighty army possessing all ing children, and the consequence is the bills of tatoes, &c., furnished him. Nor can the negroes do it with safety. Nevertheless, he is glutton We copy the following items from Washington consequence is a large increase of mortality and enough to eat all his pork and beef daily, and the the appearance of small pox among them to an alarming extent. There are now twenty-five cases in the small-pox hospital under the care of Dr. Waldock, who has made this case a specialty, and who has taken measures to vaccinate the entire negro population. Fevers also exist among the negroes to a much greater extent than

In fact the negro is killing himself as rapidly as possible. It is a continual thanksgiving feast with him, and he will fail to endure it just as a white would who eat his Christmas or Thanks giving feast every day. There is a limit to buman endurance, and the contrabands are finding it out very rapidly. Laving aside the more important humanitarian aspect of the question, the rightful expenditure incurred in feeding the nepoor in his own esteem as not to feel himself groes in this sumptuous and unusual manner, should be taken into consideration. The United States Government is feeding at least twenty-five thousand negroes daily at a cost of \$10,000 per day, and at the expense of the negroes' health Some of the radical portion of Congress begin and comfort as well. Now, with the regimen

ortable insolence among them which forces itself account of a correspondent, who says that they tions and the names of those who belong to them. but will be regarded by the whole country as an is a famous forager in the furniture line, and his

at all hours of the day, mounted on one of th Quartermaster's horses, gaily capering about the village, while Mrs. French and some of the leading ladies are enjoying themselves hugely in rid Quartermaster's horses. The missionary circles GENERAL COMMISSION ing about in a barouche, drawn by two of the are still disturbed by the old troubles. After long and able discussions, the relative superiority of the ladies from Boston and New York has not been decided. There is a great deal of hard talk between the respective cliques, and some litthe feeling has been manifested by both sides. As the contest progresses the combalants grow warmer and warmer in expressing their opinions of the other, and the dissension promises to rend the band in twain, break up the party and so disgust both sides that all will go home. You see the Boston people having brought their double refined Boston ideas with them, cannot possibly see how some of the New York ladies who have been respectable milliners and dressmakers in Canal street-as they assert-can be fitted for the grave and important duties of teaching the contraband to read and write; and believing, as they do, that only in the modern Atheas can one acquire those peculiar qualities of mind and habit necessary to the successful prosecution of a teacher's duties among the contrabands, they cannot credit the report that the New York ladies can be so insane or presumptuous as to dare attempt anything in that line. Hence the row. One thing may be said in favor of the missionaries from Gotham. They come without receiving a

And I am sure the ladies from New York, although they are a little on the sentimental order, are fully as well prepared for the work as those from the Orient. Still, Boston rules the roost. The prospects for a cotton crop during the approaching season are not good, in consequence of the delay in preparing ground, for want of stock and tools. Mr. Pierce, the government agent, had sent to New York for tools, but it was doubtful if the exertions of those new at the business would raise more than enough cotton, the first year, to pay the expense of its cultivation.

cent of pay from any society, while the Boston

ladies receive a stated salary, liberal and certain.

From the Chicago Tribune, 2d. What Lincoln Said.

After the President's emancipation message of March 6th had been sent to Congress, a large delegation of border State members waited on him at the White House to remonstrate. They set forth various objections, and insisted that he must recede from the position which he had assumed. Mr. Lincoln listened patiently to all they had to say, and then replied in substance as folviews and mine consists in this: You love slav one dollar each. ery, and, therefore, desire to have it protected, strengthened and extended, as a good and desirable institution. Now I hate slavery, because I believe it to be wrong. Therefore I think it should be restricted, discouraged, and the support of the government withdrawn from it; and what ever can be done, constitutionally, towards ter minating it, ought to be applied. Hence, I recommended to Congress the adoption of a joint resolution that the United States ought to co- BASS DRUMS, operate with any State which may take steps for its abolishment. And as all parts of the country are responsible for the existence and tolerance of BOYS' DRUMS, slavery among us, I suggested on grounds of equity that pecuniary aid on the part of the Uni ted States should be rendered to the emancipation States to compensate for the inconvenience produced by such a change of system. I hope, gen INDIANA MUSIC STORE tlemen, that on mature reflection you will consent to lend me your influence to bring about a result that, in my judgment, would redound greatly to the happiness and prosperity of the border States, and do much towards saving and perpetuating the Union.

The Montreal Witness says, "the proved power of iron clad gunboats has, we think, settled the question of war between Britain and the United States forever in the negative. Neither nation can hereafter venture to encounter the terrible destruction which would certainly result | ing tickets that read by the from a war with the other."

General McClellan's recent address to his army contains about eighty per cent. of words of any other. Buy your Tickets to Kansas and all points in Anglo Saxon origin, and of the 427 words in the Northern Missouri by the North Missouri Railroad. address 322 are monosyllables.

Special Notice.

70 ADVERTISERS.-All advertisements taken for of the time specified, will be charged the regular ratus for the same up to the time they are ordered out.

MEDICAL.

7830 LADIES OF DELICATE HEALTH OR IMPAIRED organization, or to those by whom an increase of nily is from any reason objectionable, the undersigned would offer a prescription which is perfectly reliable and safe, and which has been prescribed in various parts of the Old World for the past century. Although this article very cheap and simple, yet it has been put up in half oint bottles and sold very extensively at the exhorbitant price of \$5 per bottle, the undersigned proposes to furnish the recipe for \$1, by the possession of which every lady can supply herself with a perfect safeguard, at any drug store for the trifling sum of 25 cents per year. Any ysician or druggist will tell you it is perfectly harmless isands of testimonials can be procured of its efficacy Sent to any part of the world on receipt of \$1, by address-DR. J. C. DEVERAUX. P. O. Box, No. 2353, New Haven, Connecticut.

CANDIDATES.

SAMUEL P. MARTINDALE WILL be a candidate for Constable of Center township at the

EE EDWARD DAVIS WILL BE A CAN DIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election. OLIVER KEELEY WILL BE A CAN DIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

DAVID HUGHES WILL BE A CAN DIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

電響" JOSEPH COLLEY WILL BE A CAN-DIDATE for Constable at the ensuing April election.

LEVI B. WILLIAMSON WILL BE A

candidate for Township Trustee at the ensuing April | the South. JOHN H. FRAZIER WILL BE A CAN-

idate for Constable at the ensuing April election.

JAMES TURNER IS A CANDIDATE for re-election to the office of Township Trustee.

REV. E. WHITTEN WILL BE A Candidate for Trustee of Center Township, at the approaching April election, subject to the votes of the est to travel over and ship by this line.

ACENT.

George F. Worthington, AGENT POR MILITARY CLAIMS,

NO. 434 THIRTEENTH STREET, ONE DOOR FROM F, Washington City.

TAVING BEEN ENGAGED FOR A NUMBER OF years in the settlement of such Claims in one of the roment Offices, (from which he has withdrawn,) offers to attend to claims of any kind that may be entrusted to him, such as those for Pensions, Bounty, Arrears of Pay, Subsistence, Transportation, Clothing, and partieularly for horses, and other property lost or destrayed in the United States service, including cases of impressment.

TESTIMONIAL. We are well acquainted with Mr. Worthington, and cheerfully testify that we know no Agent in Washington on whom claimants can more confidently rely than on him to conduct their business with integrity, capacity and HON. JOHN D. McPHERSON.

Asst. Solicitor of U. S. Court of Claims. HON, CHAS. B. CALVERT. House of Representatives. REV. SMITH PYNE, D. D. COL. W. B RANDOLPH, Chief Cierk U. S. Treasurer's Office

I fully indorse the above testimonial, and cheerfully and confidently recommend Mr. Worthington to my brother officers and soldiers in Kentucky and elsewhere, and | INDIANA CENTRAL; to all others having claims against the Government. Probably no man has a more thorough knowledge of War Claims than Mr. W., and for zeal and integrity he has not T. S. EVERETT. Captain, Adjt. General's Dept. apr7-d3m

DISSOLUTION.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of Beebe & Hawes, is this day dislved by mutual consent. G. W. Hawes is authorized to collect all accounts due said firm, and will pay the indebt-R. BEEBE, edness of the same. G. W. HAWES.

In retiring from the abve firm, I take this opportunity to return my acknowledgments to our numerous customers, and solicit for my successor a continuance of their | ent no pay. Send for Circular, giving terms, directions, E. BEEBE. &c. Address generous patronage.

reputation is firmly established. He may be seen COMMISSION MERCHANTS. C. L. S. Matthew &

> FORWARDING MERCHANT, Large Fire-Proof Building. NO. 124 FOURTH ST., WEST SIDE,

Between Main Street and the River, LOUISVILLE, KY. Consignments are respectfully solicited, and im-nediate sales with prompt returns guaranteed. jan13

CREEN HOUSE.

WOOD LAWN GREEN HOUSE! VIRGINIA AVENUE. W. H. LOOMIS,

PROPRIETOB. HAVE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF BEDDINGout Plants of assorted varieties, at reduced prices, in-GERANIUMS.

PANSIES, HELIOTROPES, Also, a general assortment of hardy Bedding Plants, as Spireas, Phloxes, Chrysanthemmums, &c. Fruit and Ornamental, Deciduous and Evergreen Trees and Shrubs.

PETUNIAS.

RECOSES. A rare collection of all the different classes, PARLOR PLANTS. A large and complete collection of Azalias, Camillias &c , direct from Philadelphia

And also the most complete assortment of hardy native Grapes in the West. As most promipent among them I name the Delaware, Diana, Concord, Cuyahoga, Allen's Hybrid, Rebecca, Warren, Union Village, Pauline, Anna,

All better than the Catawba,

Catalogue No. 3, a Grape Catalogue, furnished on application. Call at the grounds, or address Wm. H. Loomis, Indianapolis, Indiana. P. S .- All persons doubting the superior excellence of the Delaware, I refer to Mr. Powell Howland of this county, who has fruited it for two years, and to whom I lows: Gentlemen, the difference between your sold this spring fifty dollars' worth of Delaware vines at

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PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE, New Route to Chicago via Kokomo. 32 MILES SHORTER THAN OTHER ROUTE.

> ON AND AFTER JANUARY 1, 1862, trains will be A Mail Train will leave Indianapolis at 12:30 P. M., stop at all stations and make close connection at Kokom with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad, and arrive at Chicago at 8:30 P. M., and Peru at 4:15 P. M., in time to make connections with trains on the Toledo and Wabash Railway, going East and West. Returning, the same train will leave Peru at 8:00 M., and arrive at Indianapolis at 11:30 A. M., in time to make connections for all points East, South and West, An Express train will leave Indianapolis at 10:10 P. M., and arrive at Peru at 2:00 A. M., in time to make conne tion with trains going East and West on the Toledo and Returning the same train will leave Peru at 11:20 A M.

> and make close connection at Kokomo with train on the Cincinnati and Chicago Railway, from Chicago, Valparaiso and Logansport, and arrive at Indianapolis at 3:20 P. M., in time to connect with the evening trains for Cincinnati Louisville and other points. Special attention given to the transportation of live ock, produce and merchandise generally. DAVID MACY, General Agent and Superintendent

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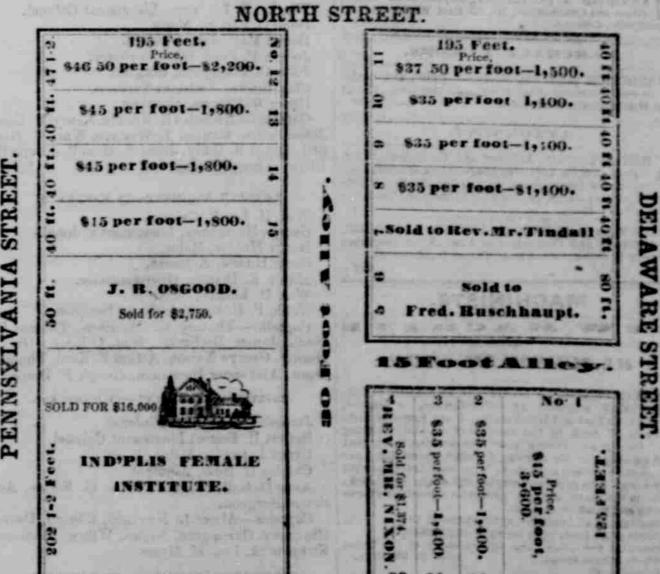
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